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TITLE: MEASURING METHOD FOR PIEZOELECTRIC CONSTANT

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ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To obtain an easy and accurate measuring method for a piezoelectric constant at a low cost by impressing voltage in a layered measuring body and deforming and detecting the displacement of reflection light due to the deformation, with a photoelectric element.

SOLUTION: A laser beam generated by a laser source 1 is introduced to the surface of a measuring body 3 fixed with a holding jig 2. The angle of the jig 2 is controlled so that the laser beam reflected on the surface of the measuring body 3 comes in the center of a photoelectric element 5. Then the element 5 is moved for a certain degree with a piezoelectric element 6 and the change in the quantity of light at that moment is measured to be a calibration value. When voltage is impressed in the measuring body with a function

generator 4, the measuring body 3 is deformed and resultantlly, the quantity of light on the light receiving surface of the element 5 changes. In the next, the distortion of the measuring body is obtained with using a calibration value. By dividing the distortion of the measuring body 3 with the impressed voltage, a piezoelectric constant is obtained.

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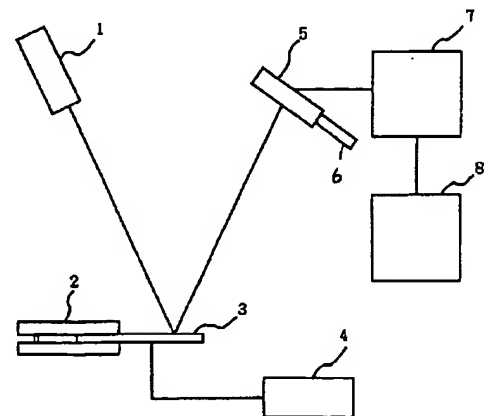
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(54)【発明の名称】 圧電定数測定方法

(57)【要約】

【課題】 従来の圧電定数測定方法は、被測定体表面の微小な変位を2本の光線の干渉効果を用いて測定していたため、装置が複雑で高価になるなどの問題点があった。

【解決手段】 被測定体3にレーザービームを照射し被測定体表面で反射されたレーザービームが光電素子5に入射する際、被測定体の一端を固定し片持ち梁の状態で電圧を印加することにより被測定体を変形させ、この変形に伴う光電素子5上でのレーザービームの位置の変化量と、印加電圧から圧電定数を求める。



- |         |                 |
|---------|-----------------|
| 1 レーザ光源 | 4 ファンクションジェネレータ |
| 2 保持器具  | 5 光電素子          |
| 3 被測定体  | 6 ピエゾ素子         |
|         | 7 増幅器           |
|         | 8 パーソナルコンピュータ   |

## 【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 下部電極、被測定材料、上部電極の順に積層されてなる被測定体の上下両電極間に電圧を印加して変形させ、前記被測定体に光線を照射し反射光を光電素子で受光して圧電定数を測定する圧電定数測定方法であって、前記変形による反射光の位置変化量を前記光電素子によって検出しこの検出値と前記印加電圧の値とから前記被測定材料の圧電定数を算出することを特徴とする圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項2】 被測定体のアスペクト比は2.5以上であることを特徴とする請求項1記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項3】 被測定体は、保持治具に設けられたガイド溝に着脱自在に保持されるように構成したことを特徴とする請求項1または2記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項4】 被測定体が基板上に設けられていることを特徴とする請求項1から3のいずれか一項に記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項5】 基板を透過する波長を有する光線を基板側から照射して、下部電極で反射させることを特徴とする請求項4記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項6】 基板の厚さは500 $\mu$ m以下であることを特徴とする請求項4または5記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項7】 基板、被測定材料、上下両電極のそれぞれの面積が同一であることを特徴とする請求項4から6のいずれか一項に記載の圧電定数測定方法。

【請求項8】 基板は光線を透過できる材質であることを特徴とする請求項4から7のいずれか一項に記載の圧電定数測定方法。

## 【発明の詳細な説明】

## 【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、圧電材料の圧電定数測定方法に関するものである。

## 【0002】

【従来の技術】近年、圧電材料を用いたデバイスの高機能化、小型化が進められ、その製造工程の中にリソグラフィ技術が用いられるようになってきている。これに伴い、従来、圧電材料は構造体にバルク材を接着して用いていたが、リソグラフィ技術の導入により薄膜の圧電材料を構造体に直接被着させる行程が提案されている。このような薄膜材料の圧電定数は、光の干渉を用いて測定されており、例えばJournal of Applied Physics 75,442,1994などに記載されている。

【0003】図15は、前記文献に記載されている従来の圧電定数測定装置の構成を示している図である。図において、16はレーザー発振器、17は集光レンズ、18はビームスプリッター、19は被測定体、20は圧電素子が付随したミラー、21はフォトディテクター、22はフィードバックシステム、23はデジタルロックイン

アンプ、24はコンピュータ、25は直流電源である。

【0004】次に動作について説明する。レーザー共振器16から発振されたレーザビームは、ビームスプリッター18で2本のレーザビームに分割され、内1本は被測定体19の表面に当て反射させ、残り1本のビームはミラー20により反射させる。直流電源25の印加電圧により変形した被測定体19表面で反射したビームと、ミラー20で反射したビームつまり発振時と同じビームとを干渉させてフォトディテクター21に入射し、このフォトディテクター21上にできる干渉縞を計測することにより、被測定体19表面の変位を求めて圧電定数を得ている。このように、従来の測定法では被測定体表面の微小な変位を光の干渉効果を用いて測定しており、分解能を良くすることを目的としている。

## 【0005】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】従来の圧電定数測定方法は以上のようになされていたので、種々の光学部品、計測装置、増幅器が必要となり、高価な測定装置になるという問題点があった。また、光の干渉効果を用いているため、被測定体表面で反射された光は可干渉性を保持する必要がある、被測定体の表面が完全な鏡面状態でなければならないという問題点もあった。さらに、測定のため、被測定体に電圧を印加した際、基板が変形すると、被測定体の変位と、基板の変形を区別することができないという問題点もあった。

【0006】この発明は上記のような問題点を解決するためになされたもので、安価で簡単で精度が良い圧電定数測定方法を得ることを目的とする。

## 【0007】

【課題を解決するための手段】この発明に係る圧電定数測定方法は、基板、下部電極、被測定材料、上部電極の順に積層されてなる被測定体の上下両電極間に電圧を印加して変形させ、前記被測定体に光線を照射し反射光を光電素子で受光して圧電定数を測定する圧電定数測定方法であって、前記変形による反射光の位置変化量を前記光電素子によって検出しこの検出値と前記印加電圧の値とから前記被測定材料の圧電定数を算出するものである。

【0008】また、被測定体のアスペクト比は2.5以上である。

【0009】また、被測定体は、保持治具に設けられたガイド溝に着脱自在に保持されるように構成したものである。

【0010】また、被測定体が基板上に設けられているものである。

【0011】また、基板を透過する波長を有する光線を基板側から照射して、下部電極で反射させるものである。

【0012】また、基板の厚さは500 $\mu$ m以下である。

【0013】また、基板、被測定材料、上下両電極のそれぞれの面積が同一である。

【0014】また、基板は光線を透過できる材質である。

【0015】

【発明の実施の形態】

実施の形態1. 以下、この発明の実施の一形態を説明する。図1は、本発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を実施するための装置を示す図である。図において、1は被測定体に光線を照射するためのレーザー光源、2は被測定体を保持するための保持治具、3は被測定体、4は被測定体3に電圧を印加するためのファンクションジェネレータ、5は反射光を受光する光電素子、6は光電素子5に取り付けられたピエゾ素子、7は増幅器、8はパーソナルコンピュータである。なお、被測定体3と光電素子5の間は十分長い距離が確保されており、微小な被測定体の変位を高い測定精度で測定できる。被測定体3と光電素子5との距離は、レーザー光源の強度および被測定体の表面状態によって異なるが、例えば1～3m位である。

【0016】図2は被測定体を保持するための保持治具を示す図である。図において、9は上部保持治具、10は下部保持治具、11は保持用ネジを示す。被測定体は上部保持治具9と下部保持治具10の間に挟み、3カ所に配されたネジ11を締めることにより被測定体3の一端を固定する。そして、保持治具2、レーザー光源1、光電素子5のそれぞれは防振台上（図示せず）に固定されている。

$$\sin(2\xi) = 2\xi$$

従って、図3に示した幾何学的関係から、

$$\Delta S = l \cdot \sin(2\xi) = l \cdot 2\xi \quad \dots (2)$$

が得られる。

【0019】図4は被測定体近傍の幾何学的位置関係を示す図である。図において、yは測定位置での被測定体※

$$\sin(\xi/2) = \xi/2 \quad \dots (3)$$

なる関係が成り立つ。従ってたわみ量yは、

$$y = l \cdot \sin(\xi/2) = l \cdot \xi/2 \quad \dots (4)$$

で表すことができる。(2)式のξを(4)式に代入すると

$$y = l \cdot \Delta S / 4l \quad \dots (5)$$

が得られる。すなわちΔSを測定することによりたわみ量yを得ることができる。

【0020】図5は、被測定体に電圧を印加したときの变形を説明する図である。被測定体は、極性の異なる2枚のバルク圧電材料からなり、図5(a)は電圧印加前の状態、(b)は2枚のバルク圧電材料が印加電圧を受けたときの变形状態、(c)は(b)に示した2枚のバルク圧電材料を接合したときの变形状態を示している。☆

$$\epsilon = a/R = E/H \cdot d$$

で表すことができる。ここで、Eは被測定体に印加する電圧、dは圧電定数である。

\*【0017】次に動作について説明する。まず、レーザー光源1により発生されたレーザービームを、保持治具2で固定した被測定体3の表面に入射する。被測定体3の表面で反射されたレーザービームが光電素子5の中央に来るよう、保持治具2の角度を調整する。次に、ピエゾ素子6で光電素子5をある一定量移動させ、そのときの光量の変化を測定し較正值とする。被測定体3に、ファンクションジェネレータ4で電圧を印加すると、被測定体3は変形し、これに伴い光電素子5の受光面上での光量が変化する。前記較正值を用いて被測定体の歪みを求め、印加電圧で被測定体3の歪みを除することで圧電定数が得られる。

【0018】次に、光電素子5上のレーザービームの移動量と被測定体の圧電定数との関係を、図をもとに順に説明する。なお本実施の形態は、被測定材料としてバイモルフ型バルク圧電材料を使用することとする。図3は本実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法の被測定体の変形とそれに伴うレーザービームの反射方向を幾何学的に示した図である。図において、12は入射レーザービーム、13は被測定体の変形する前の反射レーザービーム、14は被測定体の変形した後の反射レーザービーム、rは被測定体に電圧が印加されたときの曲率半径、Lは被測定体の固定端からレーザービーム照射位置までの距離、lは被測定体上のレーザー照射位置から光電素子5までの距離、ΔSは被測定体の変形に伴い光電素子上でレーザービームの位置が変化した変化量、2ξは被測定体の変形前後のレーザービームのなす角を示す。ここでlはΔSに比較して十分大きいので、次式で示す関係が成り立つ。

$$\dots (1)$$

※のたわみ量を示す。固定端から測定位置までの長さlは、測定位置でのたわみ量yと比較して十分大きいので、

$$\dots (3)$$

☆図において、Rは中立面での曲率半径、aは2枚のバルク圧電材料を張り合わせたとき、すなわち図5(b)から(c)に変化させたときに圧電材料の長さの変化しない面から中立面までの距離、Hはバルク圧電材料全体の厚みを示す。なお、ここで中立面とは、変形の前後において長さの変化が無い面を意味する。

【0021】図5(c)に示すように変形した際、中立面からaの位置での歪みεは

$$\dots (6)$$

◆【0022】図6は、図5(c)に示したバルク圧電材料の一端を固定したときの变形状態を示す。図6におい

5

6

てXは固定端からの距離、Yは固定端から距離Xの位置\* \*でのたわみ量を示す。たわみ量Yは、

$$Y = X^2 / 2R \quad \dots (7)$$

で表すことができる。(6)式中の曲率半径Rを(7)※ ※式に代入すると

$$Y = (X^2 \cdot E \cdot d) / (2a \cdot H) \quad \dots (8)$$

が得られる。

★枚の圧電材料を接合するさい、接合剤の厚みが圧電材料

【0023】図5(c)に示すように、極性の異なる2★ の厚みと比較して十分小さい場合、

$$a = H/3 \quad \dots (9)$$

が成り立つ。前記(9)式を前記(8)式のaに代入す☆ ☆と、

$$Y = (3X^2 \cdot E \cdot d) / 2H^2 \quad \dots (10)$$

が得られる。

10◆0)式の固定端からの距離Xと等しいので、(5)式お

【0024】(5)式のたわみ量yは(10)式のたわ よび(10)式から圧電定数dを求めると、

み量Yと等しく、(5)式の固定端からの距離Lは(1◆

$$d = (\Delta S \cdot H^2) / (6L \cdot I \cdot E) \quad \dots (11)$$

が得られる。即ち、被測定体への電圧印加に伴う光電素子面上でのレーザビームの移動距離ΔSを測定することにより圧電定数dを得ることができる。しかし、ΔSは微小な変位であるため、実際にはΔSの長さを直接的に計測するのではなく、光電素子上での光量の変化からΔSを算出する。

\*に、素子A、Bの境界に光線の中心が来るように初期設定を行う。この状態では、レーザビームスポットは素子A、Bの境界線を中心に左右対称となり、光電素子から得られる出力はゼロとなる。次に、(b)に示すように、強制的に光電素子を17μm移動させる。こうすると、レーザビームスポットの左右のバランスは崩れ、Aの出力-Bの出力≠0となる。このときの出力をE<sub>v</sub>(V)とすると、1μmの変位が生じた時の出力はE<sub>v</sub>/17となる。次に、被測定材料に電圧を印加して、得られた光電素子の出力をM(V)とする。このときの光電素子面上のレーザビームの移動距離はΔSであるので、1μmの変位が生じた時の出力はM/ΔSとなり、以下の関係が成り立つ。

$$E_v / 17 = M / \Delta S \quad \dots (12)$$

(12)式をΔSについて解くと、

$$\Delta S = 17M / E_v \quad \dots (13)$$

が得られる。以上のようにしてΔSを算出することができ

30※表している。

【0026】次に、本実施の形態の方法による具体的な実験例を示す。本実施の形態で使用する被測定体は、下部電極、被測定材料、上部電極の順に積層されており、電極としてAu:0.1μmとNi:0.9μmを被着、被測定材料として長さ20mm、幅5mm、厚さ0.25mmのバイモルフ型バルク圧電材料を2枚重ねたものを用いた(接合層の厚さは0.02mm)。また、レーザ光源1として、波長633nm、出力5mWのHe-Neレーザを用い、固定端から13.6mmの位置にレーザビームを照射した。また、被測定体の上下両電極に印加する電圧は、周波数0.1Hz、±5Vの三角波とした。

【0027】図8は本実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法で測定した結果を示した図である。(a)は光電素子に取り付けられているピエゾ素子を用いて光電素子を17μm強制的に移動させたときの光電素子面上での光量の変化、(b)は被測定体に電圧を印加したときの光電素子面上での光量の変化をそれぞれ示している。図においてE<sub>v</sub>とMは上述したものであり、光電素子の出力を※50

【0028】被測定材料の圧電定数を、従来から用いられている手法を用いて、電気機械結合定数および誘電率から求めると、圧電定数dは $7.7 \times 10^{-12}$  m/Vであった。一方、本発明の圧電定数測定方法を用いて得られた図7の結果から圧電定数dを求めると $7.6 \times 10^{-12}$  m/Vであった。

【0029】圧電定数を求める手法として、従来から用いられている電気機械結合定数から求めた値と、本発明により求めた値とは非常に一致が見られ、本発明の測定法が妥当であることが分かった。

【0030】実施の形態2。上記実施の形態1では、被測定材料にバイモルフ型バルク圧電材料を用いたが、本実施の形態では被測定材料に薄膜材料を用いて、これを基板上に成膜させたものを測定した場合について説明する。

【0031】まず、測定値ΔSと被測定材料の圧電定数dとの関係について説明する。上記被測定体のような、基板に薄膜を形成して成る複合板のたわみについて、ティモシェンコの関係式が成り立つ。

$$\sigma = (E_{\text{sub}} \cdot t^2) / (6(1 - \nu_{\text{sub}}) \cdot r \cdot dt) \cdots (14)$$

式において、 $t$ は基板厚、 $E_{\text{sub}}$ は基板のヤング率、 $\nu_{\text{sub}}$ は基板のポワソン比、 $dt$ は被測定材料の厚み、 $r$ は基板の曲率を示している。  
\* 【0032】たわみが薄膜の電歪入による伸縮のみに起因するものとすれば、

$$\sigma = (E_{\text{sub}} \cdot t^2) / (6(1 - \nu_{\text{sub}}) \cdot r \cdot dt) = E_f \cdot \lambda \cdots (15)$$

が得られる。式において、 $E_f$ は被測定材料のヤング率を示している。

【0033】電歪 $\lambda$ と印加電圧 $E$ 、圧電定数 $d$ の関係は、

$$\lambda = E \cdot d / dt \cdots (16)$$

となる。

$$d = (E_{\text{sub}} \cdot t^2 \cdot \Delta S) / (E_f \cdot E \cdot l \cdot L \cdot 12(1 - \nu_{\text{sub}})) \cdots (18)$$

が得られる。

【0036】従って光電素子上でのレーザビームの移動距離 $\Delta S$ を測定することにより、被測定材料の圧電定数 $d$ を求めることができる。ただし、基板のヤング率、ポワソン比、および被測定材料のヤング率が必要となる。なお、 $\Delta S$ は、上記実施の形態1の方法と同様にして求めることができる。

【0037】次に、本実施の形態の方法による具体的な実験例を示す。厚さ0.25mmのSi基板に、下部電極としてPt/Tiを真空蒸着によりPtを0.1 $\mu$ m、Tiを0.05 $\mu$ m被着、この下部電極の上に被測定材料である(Pb,La)TiO<sub>3</sub>をスパッタリングにより1 $\mu$ m被着させ、この被測定材料の上にさらに上部電極を前記下部電極と同様に被着させたものを用いた。レーザビームの入射位置は固定端から17.95mm、被測定体3への印加電圧は、周波数0.15Hz、 $\pm 3$ Vのサイン波であり、あとは上記実施の形態1と同様に被測定材料の圧電定数 $d$ を測定した。

【0038】図9は本実施の形態2による圧電定数測定方法で測定した結果を示した図である。(a)はピエゾ素子を用いて光電素子を17 $\mu$ m強制的に移動させたときの光電素子上での光量の変化、(b)は被測定体に電圧を印加したときの光電素子上での光量の変化をそれぞれ示している。図において $E_v$ と $M$ は上述したものであり、光電素子の出力を表している。図8の結果から被測定材料の圧電定数 $d$ を求めると、 $1.91 \times 10^{-12}$  m/Vが得られた。

【0039】実施の形態3。図10は、上記図2で示した上部保持治具9の被測定体固定面にガイド溝を設けた保持治具15である。図に示すように、被測定体の厚みより浅いガイド溝を設けることにより、所定の位置に確実に試料が装着される。さらに、被測定体の長手方向が常に水平方向に保たれるため測定精度を向上させることができる。

【0040】実施の形態4。本実施の形態では、上記実施の形態2において、基板材料であるシリコンを透過する★50

※【0034】曲率 $r$ と測定値 $\Delta S$ の関係は、上記図3から、

$$r = 2l \cdot L / \Delta S \cdots (17)$$

となる。

※【0035】(15)式に(16)式、(17)式を代入し、 $d$ について解くと

$$\cdots (18)$$

★る波長を有するInGaAsP系の半導体レーザ光源を基板側からレーザビームを照射し、基板と被測定材料との間に被着させた下部電極でレーザビームを反射させることにより、上記実施の形態1と同様に被測定材料の圧電定数を測定した。これにより、被測定材料の表面状態に影響されことなく、圧電定数の測定を行うことができる。

【0041】実施の形態5。本実施の形態では、上記実施の形態4において、被測定体上にデバイスを被着させ、完成したデバイスの状態、またはシリコン基板上に作られたデバイスの状態で被測定材料の圧電定数を測定した。これにより、被測定体が実際にデバイスに適用された状態で、被測定材料の圧電定数を測定することができ、本発明の圧電定数測定方法は製品の検査方法として使用することができる。

【0042】実施の形態6。本実施の形態では、上記実施の形態1において、同一ロットから切り出した被測定体の長さを20mm一定とし、幅を3mm、5mm、8mm、10mmとした4種類の被測定体を作製し、被測定体への印加電圧を $\pm 5$ Vのサイン波にして、上記実施の形態1と同様に被測定材料の圧電定数を測定した。

【0043】図11はこの発明の実施の形態6の圧電定数測定方法による測定結果を示す図である。被測定体の幅が8mmより大きい場合、すなわち被測定体の縦横のアスペクト比が2.5より小さい場合、本発明の方法を用いて測定した結果が、被測定材料の圧電定数 $d = 77 \times 10^{-12}$  m/Vと異なる結果となっていることが分かる。

【0044】これは上記(10)式を導出する際、被測定体の幅方向の歪みを無視しているためであり、アスペクト比が小さくなると、幅方向の歪み量が長手方向の歪み量と同程度になり、幅方向の変形が長手方向の変形に影響を与え、固定端から $X$ の位置でのたわみ量 $Y$ は前記(10)式で表すことができなくなるためである。従って、被測定体の形状は、その縦横のアスペクト比が2.5以上、好ましくは4以上になるように設定することに

したものと、被測定材料全面に電極が被着しているものとの圧電定数を比較すると測定値に大きな違いが見られ、幅方向の電極が短い場合の圧電定数は小さい値を示している。

【0051】以上の結果から、幅方向の電極長さが被測定材料の幅より小さい場合は、これに対する補正が必要となる。従って、測定精度を向上させるには、電極面積と被測定材料面積と基板面積とを同一にして、被測定材料に電圧を印加した際に均一な変形を得る必要がある。

即ち、被測定材料の全面に電極が必要となるわけだが、被測定材料の全面に電極を被着させる場合、被測定材料は薄膜ゆえに材料端部において上下電極間の短絡が起きる可能性がある。従って、真空蒸着などを用いることにより、被着される電極材料が指向性良く飛来し成膜される必要がある。

【0052】実施の形態10. 本実施の形態では、上記実施の形態2の被測定体に使用した基板を、波長633nmのHe-Neレーザビームが透過できるガラス基板に変え、基板側からレーザビームを照射して、上記実施の形態1と同様にして、被測定材料の圧電定数を測定した。被測定体の基板の材質を、レーザビームの波長が透過できるものを用いることにより、基板裏側からレーザビームを照射して、基板と被測定材料の間にある下部電極により反射させることができる。従って、被測定体の表面状態の影響を受けることなく、均一な反射光が光電素子に到達するため、測定精度を向上させることができる。

【0053】  
【発明の効果】以上のように請求項1記載の発明によれば、被測定体の上下両電極間に電圧を印加して変形させ、被測定体に光線を照射し反射光を光電素子で受光して、前記変形による反射光の位置変化量を光電素子によって検出し、この検出値と印加電圧の値とから被測定材料の圧電定数を算出するので、測定精度が高く、また測定可能範囲が大きいにも関わらず構成が簡単なため、安価に圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【0054】また、請求項2記載の発明によれば、被測定体のアスペクト比は2.5以上であるので、被測定体の幅方向の変形を無視することができ、精度良く圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【0055】また、請求項3記載の発明によれば、被測定体は保持治具に設けられたガイド溝に着脱自在に保持されるように構成したので、被測定体と保持治具との位置関係が再現性良く実現でき、測定精度が向上する効果が得られる。

【0056】また、請求項4記載の発明によれば、被測定体が基板上に設けられているため、被測定材料が薄膜材料のようなものでも、圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【0057】また、請求項5記載の発明によれば、基板



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を透過する波長の光線を基板側から照射して下部電極で反射させるので、被測定体の表面状態に影響を受けることなく圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。また、完成したデバイス形態で圧電定数を測定できる効果も得られる。

【0058】また、請求項6記載の発明によれば、基板の厚さは500 $\mu$ m以下であるので、光電素子上でのレーザービームの変位が大きくなり、精度良く圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【0059】また、請求項7記載の発明によれば、基板、被測定材料、上下両電極のそれぞれの面積が同一であるので、電圧の印加により被測定体全体で伸縮がおり、特殊な補正係数を用いることなく圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【0060】また、請求項8記載の発明によれば、基板は光線を透過できる材質であるので、被測定体の表面状態の影響を受けることなく、圧電定数を測定できる効果が得られる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を実施するための装置を示す図である。

【図2】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法に用いる保持治具を示す模式図である。

【図3】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を説明するための模式図である。

【図4】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を説明するための模式図である。

【図5】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を説明するための模式図である。

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【図6】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を説明するための模式図である。

【図7】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法を説明するための模式図である。

【図8】 この発明の実施の形態1による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

【図9】 この発明の実施の形態2による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

【図10】 この発明の実施の形態3による圧電定数測定方法に用いる保持治具を示す模式図である。

【図11】 この発明の実施の形態6による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

【図12】 この発明の実施の形態7による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

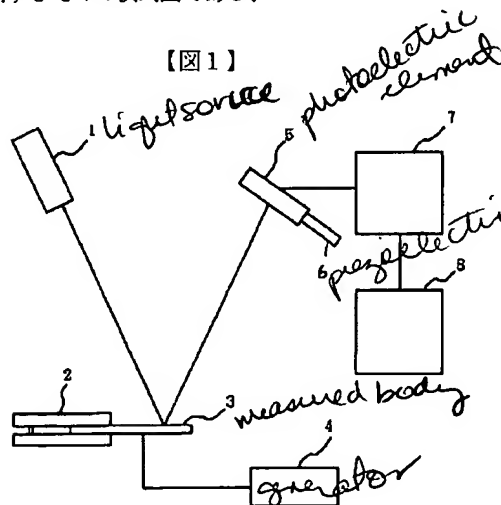
【図13】 この発明の実施の形態8による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

【図14】 この発明の実施の形態9による圧電定数測定方法によって測定した結果を示す図である。

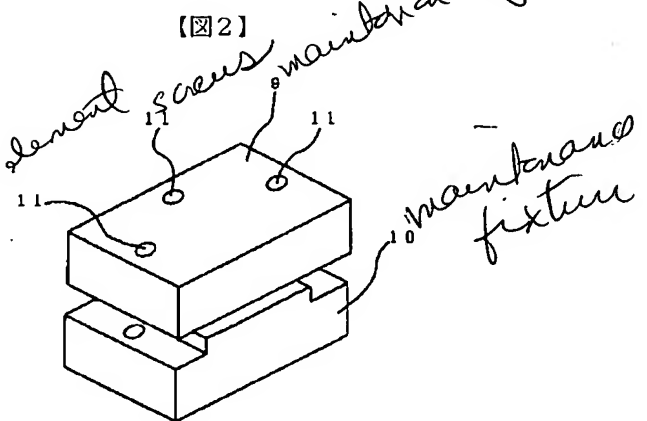
【図15】 従来の圧電定数測定方法を示す図である。

【符号の説明】

1 レーザ光源、2 保持治具、3 被測定体、4 ファンクションジェネレータ、5 光電素子、6 ピエゾ素子、7 増幅器、8 パーソナルコンピュータ、9 上部保持治具、10 下部保持治具、16 レーザ共振器、17 集光レンズ、18 ビームスプリッター、19 被測定体、20 ミラー、21 フォトディテクター、22 フィードバックシステム、23 デジタルロックインアンプ、24 コンピュータ、25 直流電源。



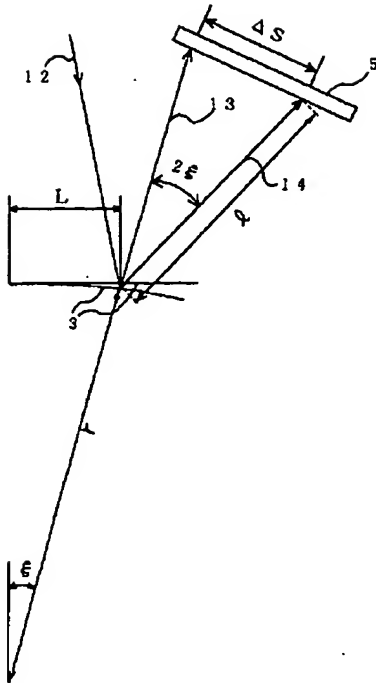
- 1 レーザ光源
- 2 保持治具
- 3 被測定体
- 4 ファンクションジェネレータ
- 5 光電素子
- 6 ピエゾ素子
- 7 増幅器
- 8 パーソナルコンピュータ



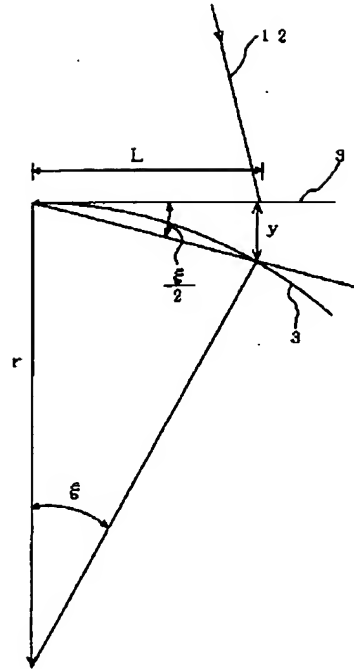
【図11】

被測定体厚 (mm)	3	5	8	10
圧電定数 (10 <sup>-12</sup> m/V)	84	78	83	58

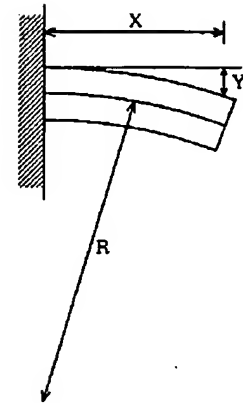
【図3】



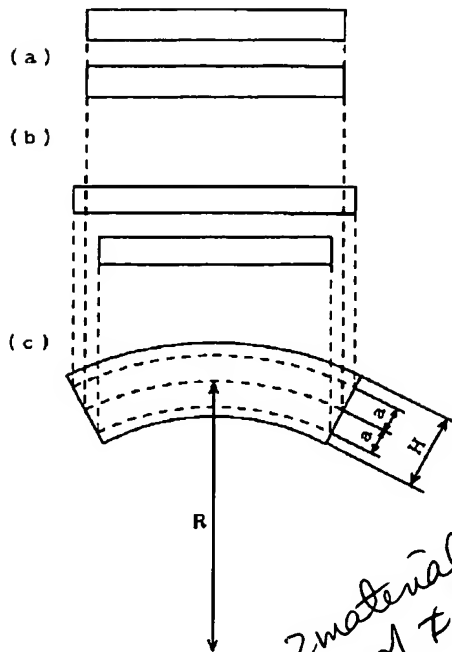
【図4】



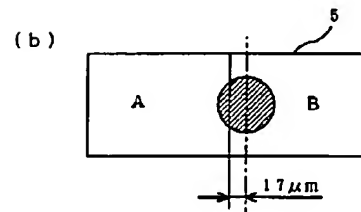
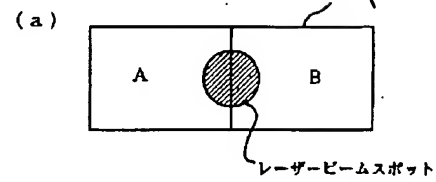
【図6】



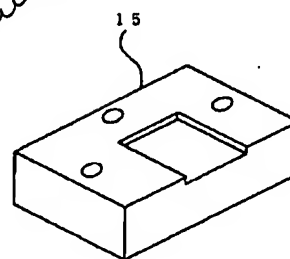
【図5】



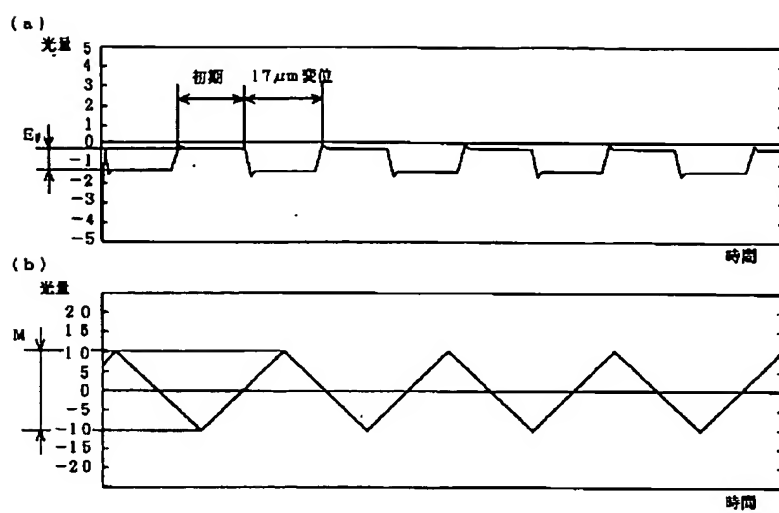
【図7】



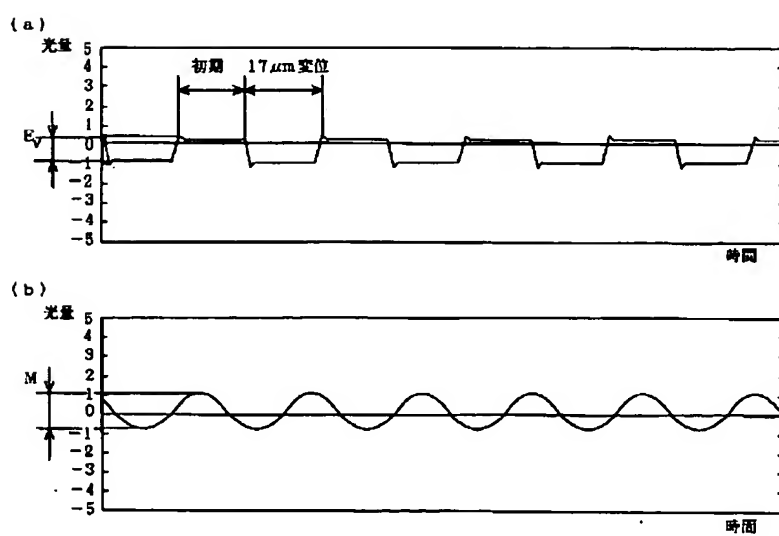
【図10】



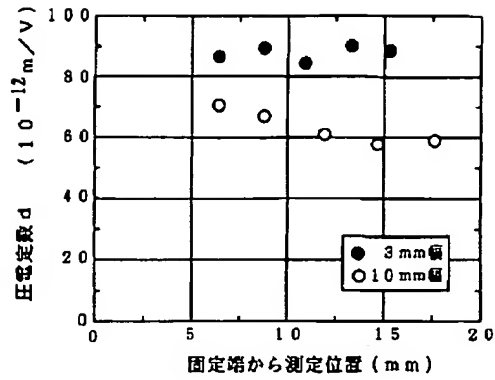
【図8】



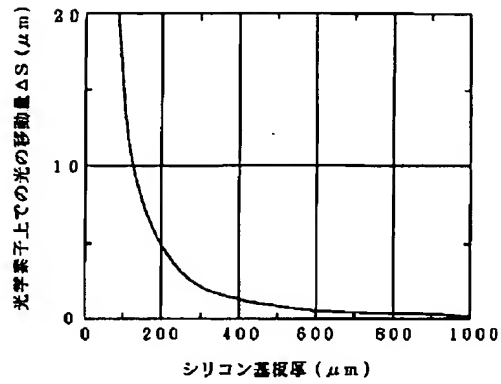
【図9】



【図12】



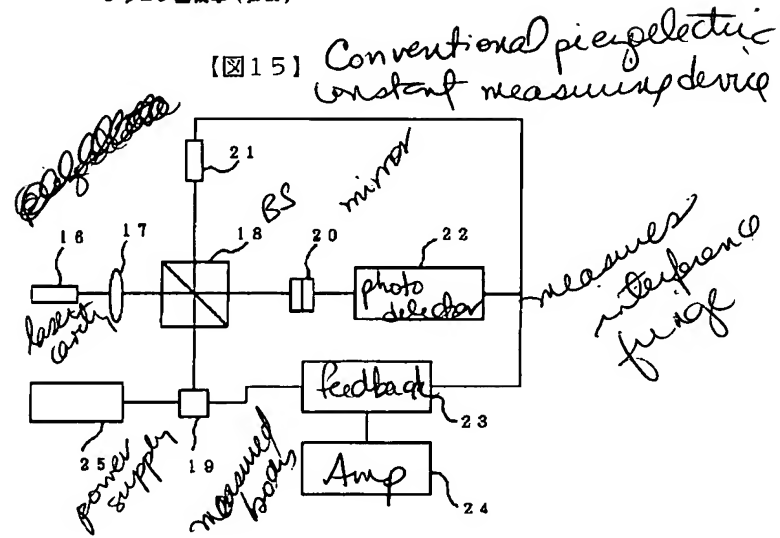
【図13】



【図14】

被測定材料および電極形状 (mm)	圧電定数 d ( $10^{-12} \text{ m/V}$ )
	30
	83
	72

【図15】



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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

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[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention is alike and relates to the piezoelectric-constant measuring method of piezoelectric material

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] In recent years, advanced features of the device using piezoelectric material and a miniaturization are advanced, and lithography technology is increasingly used into the manufacturing process. Although the former and piezoelectric material pasted up and used bulk material for the structure in connection with this, the distance which makes the piezoelectric material of a thin film put on the structure directly by introduction of lithography technology is proposed. The piezoelectric constant of such a thin film material is measured using interference of light, for example, is indicated by Journal of Applied Physics 75, 442, and 1994 etc.

[0003] Drawing 15 is drawing showing the composition of the conventional piezoelectric-constant measuring device indicated by the aforementioned reference. For a photodetector and 22, as for digital lock-in amplifier and 24, in drawing, a feedback system and 23 are [ the mirror / body / measured ] which a beam splitter and 19 accompanied and, as for 20, the piezoelectric device accompanied / 16 / a laser oscillation machine and 17 / in a condenser lens and 18, and 21 / a computer and 25 / DC power supplies.

[0004] Next, operation is explained. The laser beam oscillated from the laser cavity 16 is divided into two laser beams by the beam splitter 18, one is applied and reflected in the front face of the measured body 19 inside, and remaining one beam is reflected by the mirror 20. In quest of the variation rate of measured body 19 front face, the piezoelectric constant has been obtained by making it interfere, the beam reflected on measured body 19 front face which deformed with the applied voltage of DC power supply 25, and the beam, i.e., same beam as the time of an oscillation, reflected by the mirror 20, carrying out incidence to a photodetector 21, and measuring the interference fringe made on this photodetector 21. Thus, by the conventional measuring method, the minute variation rate of a measured body surface is measured using the interference effect of light, and it aims at improving resolution.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Since the conventional piezoelectric-constant measuring method was made as mentioned above, various optics, a metering device, and amplifier were needed, and it had the trouble of becoming an expensive measuring device. Moreover, since the interference effect of light was used, the light reflected by the measured body surface needed to hold the coherency, and also had the trouble that the front face of the measured body had to be in a perfect mirror-plane state. Furthermore, when voltage was impressed to the measured body for measurement and the substrate deformed, there was also a trouble that the variation rate of the measured body and deformation of a substrate were undistinguishable.

[0006] It was made in order that this invention might solve the above troubles, and it is cheap, is easy and aims at acquiring an accurate piezoelectric-constant measuring method.

[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The piezoelectric-constant measuring method concerning this invention A substrate, a lower electrode, a measured material, Voltage is made to impress and deform between the vertical two electrodes of the measured body which comes to carry out a laminating to the order of an up electrode. It is the piezoelectric-constant measuring method which irradiates a beam of light at the aforementioned measured body, receives the reflected light by the photoelectric element, and measures a piezoelectric constant, and the aforementioned photoelectric element detects the position variation of the reflected light by the aforementioned deformation, and the piezoelectric constant of the aforementioned measured material is computed from this detection value and the value of the aforementioned applied voltage.

[0008] Moreover, the aspect ratio of the measured body is 2.5 or more.

[0009] Moreover, the measured body is constituted so that it may be held free [ attachment and detachment into the guide slot established in the maintenance fixture ].

[0010] Moreover, the measured body is established on the substrate.

[0011] Moreover, the beam of light which has the wavelength which penetrates a substrate is irradiated from a substrate side, and is reflected by the lower electrode.

[0012] Moreover, the thickness of a substrate is 500 micrometers or less.

[0013] Moreover, each area of a substrate, a measured material, and vertical two electrodes is the same.

[0014] Moreover, a substrate is the quality of the material which can penetrate a beam of light.

[0015]

[Embodiments of the Invention]

One gestalt of implementation of this invention is explained below gestalt 1. of operation. Drawing 1 is drawing showing the equipment for enforcing the piezoelectric-constant measuring method by the gestalt 1 of operation of this invention. As for the function generator for the maintenance fixture for the laser light source for 1 irradiating a beam of light at the measured body and 2 holding the measured body in drawing and 3 impressing the measured body to the measured body 3, and 4 impressing voltage, the photoelectric element to which 5 receives the reflected light, the piezo-electric element by which 6 was attached in the photoelectric element 5, and 7, amplifier and 8 are personal computers. In addition, between the measured body 3 and a photoelectric element 5, a sufficiently long distance is secured and the variation rate of the minute measured body can be measured by the high accuracy of measurement. Although the distance of the measured body 3 and a photoelectric element 5 changes with the intensity of a laser light source, and surface states of the measured body, it is 1-3m place, for example.

[0016] Drawing 2 is drawing showing the maintenance fixture for holding the measured body. In drawing, in 9, an up maintenance fixture and 10 show a lower maintenance fixture, and 11 shows the screw for maintenance. The measured body is inserted between the up maintenance fixture 9 and the lower maintenance fixture 10, and fixes the end of the measured body 3 by tightening the screw 11 arranged on three places. And each of the maintenance fixture 2, a laser light source 1, and a photoelectric element 5 is being fixed on the vibrationproofing base (not shown).

[0017] Next, operation is explained. First, incidence of the laser beam generated by the laser light source 1 is carried out to the front face of the measured body 3 fixed with the maintenance fixture 2. The angle of the maintenance fixture 2 is adjusted so that the laser beam reflected on the front face of the measured body 3 may come in the center of a photoelectric element 5. Next, by the piezo-electric element 6, it is and constant-rate movement of the photoelectric element 5 is carried out, and change of the quantity of light at that time is measured, and it considers as calibration value. If voltage is impressed to the measured body 3 by the function generator 4, the measured body 3 will deform into it and the quantity of light on the light-receiving side of a photoelectric element 5 will change to it in connection with this. It asks for distortion of the measured body using the aforementioned calibration value, and a piezoelectric constant is obtained by ~~the~~ (ing) distortion of the measured body 3 with applied voltage.

[0018] Next, the relation between the movement magnitude of the laser beam on a photoelectric element 5 and the piezoelectric constant of the measured body is explained in order based on drawing. In addition, suppose the gestalt of this operation that bimorph type bulk piezoelectric material is used as a

measured material. Drawing 3 is drawing having shown geometrically the reflective direction of the laser beam accompanying the deformation of the measured body of a piezoelectric-constant measuring method and it by the gestalt 1 of this operation. The reflective laser beam before an incidence laser beam deforms 12 and the measured body deforms 13 in drawing, Radius of curvature when, as for the reflective laser beam after the measured body deforms 14, and  $r$ , voltage is impressed to the measured body, The variation from which the distance from the laser radiation position on the measured body to a photoelectric element 5 and  $**S$  were followed  $L$  on the distance from the fixed end of the measured body to a laser beam irradiation position,  $l$  was followed on deformation of the measured body, and the position of a laser beam changed on the photoelectric element, and  $2xi$  show the angle which the laser beam before and behind deformation of the measured body makes. As compared with  $**S$ , as for  $l$ , the relation as which it is indicated by the following formula since it is sufficiently large is realized here.

$$\sin(2xi) = 2xi \dots (1)$$

From the geometric relation shown in drawing 3 to therefore,  $**S = l - \sin(2xi) = l \text{ and } 2xi \dots (2)$

\*\*\*\*\*

[0019] Drawing 4 is drawing showing the geometric physical relationship near the measured body. In drawing,  $y$  shows the amount of deflections of the measured body in a measuring point. Since length  $L$  from the fixed end to a measuring point is large enough as compared with the amount  $y$  of deflections in a measuring point  $\sin(xi/2) = xi/2 \dots (3)$

An unrelated relation is realized. Therefore, it bends and is an amount  $y$ .  $y = L - \sin(xi/2) = L - xi / 2 \dots (4)$

It can come out and express. (2) If  $xi$  of a formula is substituted for (4) formulas  $y = L \text{ and } **S / 4l \dots (5)$

\*\*\*\*\*. That is, it bends by measuring  $**S$  and an amount  $y$  can be obtained.

[0020] Drawing 5 is drawing explaining the deformation when impressing voltage to the measured body. The measured body consists of bulk piezoelectric material of two sheets from which polarity differs, and a deformation state when drawing 5 (a) receives the state before voltage impression and, as for (b), the bulk piezoelectric material of two sheets receives applied voltage, and (c) show the deformation state when joining the bulk piezoelectric material of two sheets shown in (b). In drawing, when  $R$  rivals the radius of curvature in a neutral plane and a makes the bulk piezoelectric material of two sheets rival, i.e., made it change from drawing 5 (b) to (c), the distance from the field where the length of piezoelectric material does not change to a neutral plane, and  $H$  show the thickness of the whole bulk piezoelectric material. In addition, a neutral plane means the field which does not have change of length before and after deformation here.

[0021] As shown in drawing 5 (c), when it deforms, it is distortion epsilon in the position of a from a neutral plane.  $\epsilon = a/R = E/H - d \dots (6)$

It can come out and express. Here, the voltage and  $d$  which impress  $E$  to the measured body are a piezoelectric constant.

[0022] Drawing 6 shows the deformation state when fixing the end of bulk piezoelectric material shown in drawing 5 (c). In drawing 6,  $X$  shows the distance from the fixed end and  $Y$  shows the amount of deflections in the position of Distance  $X$  from the fixed end. The amount  $Y$  of deflections  $Y = X^2 / 2R \dots (7)$

It can come out and express. (6) If the radius of curvature  $R$  in a formula is substituted for (7) formulas  $Y = (X^2 \text{ and } E - d) / (2 a - H) \dots (8)$

\*\*\*\*\*

[0023] As shown in drawing 5 (c), in case the piezoelectric material of two sheets from which polarity differs is joined, when the thickness of cement is small enough as compared with the thickness of piezoelectric material  $a = H/3 \dots (9)$

\*\*\*\*\*. If the aforementioned (9) formula is substituted for a of the aforementioned (8) formula  $Y = (3X^2 \text{ and } E - d) / 2H^2 \dots (10)$

\*\*\*\*\*

[0024] (5) Since the amount  $y$  of deflections of a formula is equal to the amount  $Y$  of deflections of (10) formulas and the distance  $L$  from the fixed end of (5) formulas is equal to the distance  $X$  from the fixed end of (10) formulas, if it asks for a piezoelectric constant  $d$  from (5) formulas and (10) formulas  $d =$

(\*\*S-H2)/(6 L-I-E) ... (11)

\*\*\*\*\*. That is, a piezoelectric constant  $d$  can be obtained by measuring travel  $**S$  of the laser beam on the photoelectric-element side accompanying the voltage impression to the measured body. However, since  $**S$  is a minute variation rate, it does not measure the length of  $**S$  directly in fact, and computes  $**S$  from change of the quantity of light on a photoelectric element.

[0025] Next, the measurement method of  $**S$  is explained. Drawing 7 shows the photoelectric element used with the gestalt of this operation. As shown in (a), a photoelectric element consists of two independent elements, A and B, and obtains the output (voltage) proportional to the optical intensity of the beam of light which hit on Element A and the Bth page. The photoelectric element is wired so that it may become the output of an output = photoelectric element of output-B of A beforehand. First, as shown in (a), initial setting is performed so that the center of a beam of light may come to the boundary of Elements A and B. In this state, a laser beam spot serves as a bilateral symmetry focusing on the boundary line of Elements A and B, and the output obtained from a photoelectric element serves as zero. Next, as shown in (b), 17 micrometers of photoelectric elements are moved compulsorily. If it carries out like this, the balance of a laser beam spot on either side will collapse, and will be set to output  $\neq 0$  of output-B of A. If the output at this time is set to  $E_v$  (V), an output when the variation rate of 1 micrometer arises will be set to  $E_v/17$ . Next, voltage is impressed to a measured material and the output of the obtained photoelectric element is set to  $M$  (V). Since the travel of the laser beam on the photoelectric-element side at this time is  $**S$ , an output when the variation rate of 1 micrometer arises is set to  $M/**S$ , and the following relations are realized.

$E_v/17 = M/**S$  ... (12)

(12) It is  $**S = 17 M/E_v$  when a formula is solved about  $**S$ . ... (13)

\*\*\*\*\*.  $**S$  is computable as mentioned above.

[0026] Next, the concrete example of an experiment by the method of the gestalt this operation is shown. The laminating of the measured body used with the gestalt of this operation is carried out to the order of a lower electrode, a measured material, and an up electrode, and that on which put Au:0.1micrometer and nickel:0.9micrometer as an electrode, and it put two bimorph type bulk piezoelectric material with a length of 20mm, a width of face [ of 5mm ], and a thickness of 0.25mm as covering and a measured material was used (junction layer thickness is 0.02mm). Moreover, the laser beam was irradiated from the fixed end in the position of 13.6mm, using the wavelength of 633nm, and the helium-Ne laser of 5mW of outputs as a laser light source 1. Moreover, voltage impressed to the vertical two electrodes of the measured body was made into the frequency of 0.1Hz, and the triangular wave of  $**5V$ .

[0027] Drawing 8 is drawing having shown the result measured by the piezoelectric-constant measuring method by the gestalt 1 of this operation. change of the quantity of light on the photoelectric-element side when (a) using an installation \*\*\*\*\* piezo-electric element for a photoelectric element, and moving 17 micrometers of photoelectric elements compulsorily and (b) show change of the quantity of light on the photoelectric-element side when impressing voltage to the measured body, respectively In drawing,  $E_v$  and  $M$  mention above and express the output of a photoelectric element.

[0028] When it asked for the piezoelectric constant of a measured material from the electromechanical coupling factor and the dielectric constant using the technique used from the former, the piezoelectric constant  $d$  was  $77 \times 10^{-12}$  m/V. On the other hand, when asked for the piezoelectric constant  $d$  from the result of drawing 7 obtained using the piezoelectric-constant measuring method of this invention, it was  $76 \times 10^{-12}$  m/V.

[0029] Coincidence with very sufficient value calculated from the electromechanical coupling factor used from the former as the technique of asking for a piezoelectric constant and value calculated by this invention was obtained, and it turns out that the measuring method of this invention is appropriate.

[0030] With the gestalt 1 of the gestalt 2. above-mentioned implementation of operation, although bimorph type bulk piezoelectric material was used for a measured material, in the gestalt of this operation, a thin film material is used for a measured material, and the case where the thing which made this form on a substrate is measured is explained.



[0031] First, a relation with the piezoelectric constant  $d$  of measured-value  $**S$  and a measured material is explained. Timoshenko's relational expression is realized about bending of a compound board like the above-mentioned measured body which forms a thin film in a substrate and grows into it.

$\sigma = (E_{\text{sub}} \text{ and } t_2) / (6 (1 - \nu_{\text{sub}}) \text{ and } r \cdot dt) \dots (14)$

Setting at a ceremony,  $t$  is basis board thickness and  $E_{\text{sub}}$ . The Young's modulus of a substrate, and  $\nu_{\text{sub}}$  The POWASON ratio of a substrate and  $dt$  show the thickness of a measured material, and  $r$  shows the curvature of a substrate.

[0032] If a deflection shall originate only in expansion and contraction by the electrostriction  $\lambda$  of a thin film  $\sigma = (E_{\text{sub}} \text{ and } t_2) / (6 (1 - \nu_{\text{sub}}) \text{ and } r \cdot dt) = E_f \text{ and } \lambda \dots (15)$

\*\*\*\*\*. It sets at a ceremony and is  $E_f$ . The Young's modulus of a measured material is shown.

[0033] The relation between Electrostriction  $\lambda$ , applied voltage  $E$ , and a piezoelectric constant  $d$  is  $\lambda = E \cdot d / dt \dots (16)$

It becomes.

[0034] The relation between curvature  $r$  and measured-value  $**S$  is  $r = 21 \cdot L / **S$  from above-mentioned drawing 3 . ... (17)

It becomes.

[0035] (15) When (16) formulas and (17) formulas are substituted for a formula and it solves about  $d$ , it is  $d = (E_{\text{sub}}, t_2, \text{ and } **S) / (E_f \text{ and } E - I - L, 12 (1 - \nu_{\text{sub}}))$ .

... (18)

\*\*\*\*\*.

[0036] Therefore, it can ask for the piezoelectric constant  $d$  of a measured material by measuring travel  $**S$  of the laser beam on a photoelectric-element side. However, the Young's modulus of the Young's modulus of a substrate, a POWASON ratio, and a measured material is needed. In addition, it can ask for  $**S$  like the method of the gestalt 1 the above-mentioned implementation.

[0037] Next, the concrete example of an experiment by the method of the gestalt this operation is shown. Si substrate with a thickness of 0.25mm --  $\text{TiO}_3$  which is [ Pt/Ti ] a measured material on 0.05-micrometer covering and this lower electrode about 0.1 micrometers and Ti in Pt by vacuum deposition as a lower electrode (Pb, La) The thing which made 1 micrometer put by sputtering and made the up electrode put like the aforementioned lower electrode further on this measured material was used. The applied voltage from the fixed end to 17.95mm and the measured body 3 of the incidence position of a laser beam is the frequency of 0.15Hz, and the sine wave of  $**3V$ , and the rest measured the piezoelectric constant  $d$  of a measured material like the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0038] Drawing 9 is drawing having shown the result measured by the piezoelectric-constant measuring method by the gestalt 2 of this operation. Change of the quantity of light on a photoelectric-element side when (a) moves 17 micrometers of photoelectric elements compulsorily using a piezo-electric element, and (b) show change of the quantity of light on the photoelectric-element side when impressing voltage to the measured body, respectively. In drawing,  $E_v$  and  $M$  mention above and express the output of a photoelectric element. When asked for the piezoelectric constant  $d$  of a measured material from the result of drawing 8,  $1.91 \times 10^{-12} \text{ m/V}$  was obtained.

[0039] Gestalt 3. drawing 10 of operation is the maintenance fixture 15 which established the guide slot in the measured body fixed side of the up maintenance fixture 9 shown by above-mentioned drawing 2. As shown in drawing, a position is certainly equipped with a sample by preparing a guide slot shallower than the thickness of the measured body. Furthermore, since the longitudinal direction of the measured body is always kept horizontal, the accuracy of measurement can be raised.

[0040] With the gestalt of gestalt 4. book implementation of operation, the piezoelectric constant of a measured material was measured like the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation in the gestalt 2 of the above-mentioned implementation by irradiating a substrate side to a laser beam to the semiconductor laser light source of the InGaAsP system which has the wavelength which penetrates the silicon which is substrate material, and reflecting a laser beam by the lower electrode made to cover between a substrate and a measured material. Thereby, a piezoelectric constant can be measured,

without being influenced by the surface state of a measured material.

[0041] With the gestalt of gestalt 5. book implementation of operation, in the gestalt 4 of the above-mentioned implementation, the device was made to put on the measured body and the piezoelectric constant of a measured material was measured in the state of the device made on the state of the completed device, or the silicon substrate. Thereby, where the measured body is actually applied to a device, the piezoelectric constant of a measured material can be measured and the piezoelectric-constant measuring method of this invention can be used as the inspection method of a product.

[0042] With the gestalt of gestalt 6. book implementation of operation, the length of the measured body cut down from the same lot is set constant 20mm in the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation. Four kinds of measured bodies which set width of face to 3mm, 5mm, 8mm, and 10mm were produced, applied voltage to the measured body was made into the sine wave of \*\*5V, and the piezoelectric constant was measured like the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0043] Drawing 11 is drawing showing the measurement result by the piezoelectric-constant measuring method of the gestalt 6 of implementation of this invention. When the width of face of the measured body is larger than 8mm (i.e., when the aspect ratio of the measured body in every direction is smaller than 2.5), it turns out that the result measured using the method of this invention has brought a different result from piezoelectric-constant  $d=77 \times 10^{-12}$  m/V of a measured material.

[0044] In case this derives the above-mentioned (10) formula, it is because distortion of the cross direction of the measured body is disregarded, and when an aspect ratio becomes small, it is because the crosswise amount of distortion becomes of the same grade as the amount of distortion of a longitudinal direction, deformation of the cross direction affects deformation of a longitudinal direction and it becomes impossible to express the amount Y of deflections in the position of X with the aforementioned (10) formula from the fixed end. Therefore, by setting up so that the aspect ratio in every direction may become four or more preferably 2.5 or more, the distorted influence of a longitudinal direction can be disregarded, uniform deformation of the measured body is obtained, and the configuration of the measured body can raise the accuracy of measurement. However, it is not this limitation when using the correction factor about a configuration.

[0045] With the gestalt of gestalt 7. book implementation of operation, the length of the measured body cut down from the same lot is set constant 20mm in the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation. Two kinds of measured bodies which set width of face to 3mm and 10mm were produced, applied voltage to the measured body was made into the sine wave of \*\*5V by having made distance from the fixed end of a laser beam to an irradiating point into the parameter, and the piezoelectric constant was measured like the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0046] Drawing 12 is drawing showing the relation of the piezoelectric constant of a piezoelectric-constant measuring method and beam-of-light irradiation position (measuring point) by the gestalt 7 of implementation of this invention. In above-mentioned drawing 10, although the measured body with a width of face of 3mm shows the fixed piezoelectric constant regardless of the measuring point, the measured body with a width of face of 10mm shows the value from which a piezoelectric constant differs by the measuring point.

[0047] It turns out that it is desirable that the aspect ratio of the measured body is large also from the above result. However, if such a big value that it is close to the fixed end is shown, a correlation with a measuring point is seen and the piezoelectric constant which the measured body with a width of face of 10mm shows uses a correction factor from drawing 11, measurement is possible, using the method of this invention also with the measured body of a small aspect ratio.

[0048] Gestalt 8. drawing 13 of operation is drawing showing the relation between the beam-of-light movement magnitude on the photoelectric element of the piezoelectric-constant measuring method by the gestalt 8 of implementation of this invention, and silicon machine board thickness. In addition, in  $2 \times 10^{-12}$  m/V and the beam-of-light irradiation position, the applied voltage from the fixed end to 15mm and the measured body performed thickness of a measured material by 1 micrometer, and the piezoelectric constant performed it by 1V. As shown in drawing, movement magnitude \*\*S of the beam of light on a photoelectric element is small rapidly as a silicon substrate becomes thick. If silicon

machine board thickness becomes larger than 500 micrometers,  $\Delta S$  will be set to 1 micrometer or less, and it becomes difficult to secure sufficient accuracy of measurement. Therefore, by setting preferably 500 micrometers or less of thickness of a substrate to 200 micrometers or less, the deflection of the substrate by deformation of a measured thin film material can increase, the movement magnitude of the beam of light on a photoelectric-element side can become large, and the accuracy of measurement can be raised.

[0049] With the form of form 9. book implementation of operation, in the form 1 of the above-mentioned implementation, a measured material with a length [ of 24mm ] and a width of face of 8mm was started from the same lot, the measured body into which the electrode configuration was changed was produced, applied voltage to the measured body was made into the sine wave of  $\Delta S$ 5V, and the piezoelectric constant was measured like the form 1 of the above-mentioned implementation.

[0050] Drawing 14 is drawing showing the measurement result by the piezoelectric-constant measuring method of the gestalt 9 of implementation of this invention. The slash section in drawing shows an electrode configuration. A big difference cannot be checked if the piezoelectric constant of what shortened the electrode length of a longitudinal direction, and the thing which the electrode has put all over a measured material is compared as shown in drawing. On the other hand, if the piezoelectric constant of what shortened the crosswise electrode length, and the thing which the electrode has put all over a measured material is compared, the big difference to measured value is seen and the piezoelectric constant when a crosswise electrode is short shows the small value.

[0051] From the above result, when the crosswise electrode length is smaller than the width of face of a measured material, the amendment to this is needed. Therefore, in order to have raised the accuracy of measurement, when electrode area, measured material area, and substrate area are made the same and voltage is impressed to a measured material, it is necessary to obtain uniform deformation. Namely, although an electrode is needed all over a measured material, when making an electrode put all over a measured material, as for a measured material, a vertical inter-electrode short circuit may occur in a thin film, therefore a material edge. Therefore, by using vacuum deposition etc., the electrode material put comes flying with sufficient directivity, and needs to be formed.

[0052] With the gestalt of gestalt 10. book implementation of operation, the substrate used for the measured body of the gestalt 2 of the above-mentioned implementation was changed into the glass substrate which a helium-Ne laser beam with a wavelength of 633nm can penetrate, the laser beam was irradiated from the substrate side, and the piezoelectric constant of a measured material was measured like the gestalt 1 of the above-mentioned implementation. A laser beam can be irradiated from a substrate background and it can be made to reflect by the lower electrode between a substrate and a measured material by using that to which the wavelength of a laser beam can penetrate the quality of the material of the substrate of the measured body. Therefore, since the uniform reflected light reaches a photoelectric element, without being influenced of the surface state of the measured body, the accuracy of measurement can be raised.

[0053]

[Effect of the Invention] As mentioned above, according to invention according to claim 1, make voltage impress and deform between the vertical two electrodes of the measured body, irradiate a beam of light at the measured body, and the reflected light is received by the photoelectric element. Since a photoelectric element detects the position variation of the reflected light by the aforementioned deformation and the piezoelectric constant of a measured material is computed from this detection value and the value of applied voltage, although the accuracy of measurement is high and the measurable range is large, eye an easy hatchet and the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant cheaply are acquired for composition.

[0054] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 2, since the aspect ratio of the measured body is 2.5 or more, deformation of the cross direction of the measured body can be disregarded and the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant with a sufficient precision is acquired.

[0055] Moreover, since according to invention according to claim 3 the measured body was constituted so that it might be held free [ attachment and detachment into the guide slot established in the

maintenance fixture ], physical relationship of the measured body and a maintenance fixture can be realized with sufficient repeatability, and the effect that the accuracy of measurement improves is acquired.

[0056] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 4, since the measured body is established on the substrate, the effect that a thing [ like a thin film material ] whose measured material is can also measure a piezoelectric constant is acquired.

[0057] Moreover, since according to invention according to claim 5 the beam of light of the wavelength which penetrates a substrate is irradiated from a substrate side and reflected by the lower electrode, the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant is acquired, without receiving influence in the surface state of the measured body. Moreover, the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant with the completed device form is also acquired.

[0058] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 6, since the thickness of a substrate is 500 micrometers or less, the variation rate of the laser beam on a photoelectric element becomes large, and the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant with a sufficient precision is acquired.

[0059] Moreover, according to invention according to claim 7, since each area of a substrate, a measured material, and vertical two electrodes is the same, expansion and contraction start with the whole measured body by impression of voltage, and the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant is acquired, without using a special correction factor.

[0060] Moreover, the effect which can measure a piezoelectric constant is acquired, without being influenced of the surface state of the measured body, since a substrate is the quality of the material which can penetrate a beam of light according to invention according to claim 8.

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[Translation done.]

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CLAIMS

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[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Voltage is made to impress and deform between the vertical two electrodes of the measured body which comes to carry out a laminating to the order of a lower electrode, a measured material, and an up electrode. It is the piezoelectric-constant measuring method which irradiates a beam of light at the aforementioned measured body, receives the reflected light by the photoelectric element, and measures a piezoelectric constant. The piezoelectric-constant measuring method characterized by for the aforementioned photoelectric element detecting the position variation of the reflected light by the aforementioned deformation, and computing the piezoelectric constant of the aforementioned measured material from this detection value and the value of the aforementioned applied voltage.

[Claim 2] The aspect ratio of the measured body is a piezoelectric-constant measuring method according to claim 1 characterized by being 2.5 or more.

[Claim 3] The measured body is a piezoelectric-constant measuring method according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by constituting so that it may be held free [ attachment and detachment into the guide slot established in the maintenance fixture ].

[Claim 4] A piezoelectric-constant measuring method given in any 1 term of the claims 1-3 characterized by establishing the measured body on a substrate.

[Claim 5] The piezoelectric-constant measuring method according to claim 4 characterized by irradiating the beam of light which has the wavelength which penetrates a substrate from a substrate side, and reflecting it by the lower electrode.

[Claim 6] The thickness of a substrate is a piezoelectric-constant measuring method according to claim 4 or 5 characterized by being 500 micrometers or less.

[Claim 7] A substrate, a measured material, a piezoelectric-constant measuring method given in any 1 term of the claims 4-6 characterized by each area of vertical two electrodes being the same.

[Claim 8] A substrate is a piezoelectric-constant measuring method given in any 1 term of the claims 4-7 characterized by being the quality of the material which can penetrate a beam of light.

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[Translation done.]